

# AGRICULTURE

## Cotton and Corn

The Agricultural Department of Georgia has been questioning the answers that State and obtaining the answers for cotton and corn. In a recent report of the Department, a dish of valuable information gathered in this way, is set before the public, the cream of which may be skimmed off about as follows:

The mass of Georgia farmers, according to this report, favor the employment of compost in which stable manure and cotton seed figure, both with or without commercial fertilizers. There is also a very general expression in favor of commercial guano and other fertilizers. Mr. W. A. Spear of Henry county, who cultivates soil red and thirsty, with good clay sub-soil, gives his preference to compost on account of its being more durable and not impoverishing the land, as do, in his opinion, most commercial guanos when applied alone. He composts leaf mould, 500 pounds, cotton seed, 400 pounds, stable manure, 300 pounds commercial guano, 60 pounds salt, applied at the rate of 650 pounds per acre on cotton.

Mr. J. M. Dill, Lincoln county, believes that commercial fertilizers applied economically will pay, but that a compost of stable manure and cotton seed with a good acid phosphate and a small quantity of bone fertilizer that can be used. Mr. E. S. Wellons, Houston county, thinks that good guano uniformly pays; he also favors acid phosphate composted with stable manure and cotton seed. His soil is gray and rather sandy, with good red clay sub-soil. Mr. J. T. Dennis, Putnam county, says that guano has paid him as usual, on account of the excessive drought followed by too much rain. He uses compost mostly on his cotton, and thinks it pays better than guano.

Mr. E. B. Heard, Elbert county, after using commercial fertilizers for a number of years, says that under no circumstances would he attempt to raise a cotton crop without them; solid, dark, porous upland, with stiff clay sub-soil. Mr. W. H. Ellison, Talbot county, whose experience has been with dark, mucky soil, having a clay sub-soil, says that no fertilizer, either commercial or domestic, pays so well on corn or small grain as compost. All high grade guanos pay on his land when well broken and the seasons are favorable, but best on lands abounding in vegetable matter.

Mr. Johnson, Bibb county, who works sandy loam land well supplied with humus and having a compact red clay sub-soil, thinks that commercial fertilizers do not pay more than a small percent on the capital, in a series of years. Not so with composts, from which he has never known loss to occur. Mr. H. R. Russell, Carroll county, who has been using commercial fertilizers for many years—corn, cotton, and alfalfa—says that he is satisfied that his plan is to apply about two hundred pounds per acre, very deep, running off the rows with a scotcher plough, following in the same furrow with a long, straight steel shovel. He puts the guano in that furrow and runs two first-listing furrows with three-inch scotcher, following with two furrows of turn plough to finish the beds. When the corn is well up, he applies the fertilizer, and he gets enough of it, Mr. Russell thinks the best fertilizer for either cotton or corn is good compost of stable manure and cotton seed, mixed in equal quantities and panned up dry for six weeks.

Mr. J. T. Lindley, Cobb county, considers a compost made of stable manure, cotton seed, and some good dissolved bone an admirable fertilizer. Mr. R. V. Everett, Polk county, about the middle of February each year composts stable manure and cotton seed, using equal quantities of each in alternate layers. He applies this compost without any commercial ingredient to his cotton just as he would guano, only using more to the acre. He makes this go as far as it will, and then finishes out with commercial manure. His compost induces better yields than does any guano he has ever used.

Commissioner J. T. Henderson, in the circular recently issued, advises Georgia farmers who are testing commercial fertilizers not to buy any fertilizers or chemical for compounding, unless it has both the manufacturer's guaranteed analysis and the inspector's tag attached. Farmers are also informed that if a farmer is there is reason to believe that the fertilizers employed were not as represented to be, that samples forwarded to the Department at Atlanta will be analyzed without charge.

## How to Destroy Insects.

Slugs are occasionally seen eating large holes or notches in the leaves of all succulents and begonias. They usually feed during the night. Cut potatoes, turnips or some other fleshy vegetable in halves, and place conveniently near the plants. The slugs will gather upon the vegetable and are easily destroyed.

The white worm which infests occasionally all soils where plants are kept in pots may be removed as follows: Sprinkle lime water over the soil, or sprinkle a little slaked lime on the earth and in the saucer of the pot. Lime water may be easily made by slaking a large piece of lime in a pail of cold water, letting this settle and then bottling the clear water for use. Give each pot a tablespoonful twice a week.

To destroy the little bugs on the oleander take a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg and dissolve it in about two quarts of water. Wash the stock and branches of the tree with this water.

To destroy plant lice take three and a half ounces of quassia bark, and five drachms Stavesacre seed in powder place in seven pints of water and boil down to five pints. When cold the strained liquid is ready for use, either by means of a watering-pot or syringe.

No insect which usually infests the house, and crawls over the floors or wood-work, can live under the application of hot alum water. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders and chintz bugs. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum is all melted, then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot to every joint and crevice in your closets, bed-chamber, pantry shelves, etc. If in white-wash a ceiling plenty of alum is added to the whitewash it will keep off insects.

A safe rule for plants of any kind is to allow half a gallon of water to every ounce of tobacco. Procure the strongest shag, and make an infusion by pouring upon it boiling water.

A new prospective industry in the South is the growth of flowers for perfume.

## Do Fertilizers Last?

Upon this subject a valuable exchange says:

The question is often asked by those who have had but little experience in the use of commercial fertilizers for growing farm crops, "Now, before answering this question, we should be inclined, Yankee-like, to ask another, which is, how long do barn manures last? Barn manure is talked of as standard for measuring the value of commercial fertilizers, but to us it seems a very imperfect and uncertain standard. The manure from horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, is all classed as barn manure, while they vary greatly in value, not only on account of the difference in the character of the animals, but also because the manure from each class of animals varies very much in value according as they are fed well or poorly, or working, or are young or old. Then barn manure, as we find it, varies in value according to the manner in which it is saved and kept. If the liquid is all retained, if the whole is kept under cover till it is allowed to heat and waste by excessive decomposition, that is one thing. If it is exposed to the weather so that the soluble portions are washed away beyond recovery, if the liquid portions are allowed to soak down into the subsoil under the stable floor, that is quite another.

The fact is, stable manure is so far from being uniform in quality and character that it is very far from being a true standard for measuring values in commercial fertilizers. Old, well-rotted horse manure, made from grain-fed animals, is very quick in action when made fine and applied just after the crop is removed. Coarse cow manure made from bog hay, and then thrown out at a stable window to dry into hard lumps, would be a very slow and a very lasting substance applied upon mowing fields and left on the surface without pulverizing, but its lasting qualities would be much more apparent in the lumps of manure itself than in the increased growth of the crop. Raw, coarse bone is a lasting manure when spread on the top of a dry pasture, while finely ground, dissolved bone acts quickly, if properly applied.

Fertilizers, like manures, last long, or act quickly, according as they are in condition to be used by the plants, and according to the manner in which they are applied. We have spread commercial manures on grass land after haying, and have had the rowen crop greatly improved in consequence; but from several experiments and much observation we have come to the conclusion that it does not pay, as a rule, to topdress with quick acting manures, especially for a rowen crop. The grass plants in the latter half of the season are not in condition to appropriate fertilizers as they are in early summer. It is not their nature to make a heavy growth of stems in the fall, and without height it is impossible to get very heavy crops.

Our practice now is to apply grass top-dressing fertilizer only in the Spring, when a full return may be expected, and to apply only about what is supposed the grass plants can appropriate during the early portion of the Summer. Of course we refer to the use of the popular soluble fertilizers, such as are prepared by Bradley and Darling grass fertilizers. These all contain nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, dissolved bone or other quick acting ingredients. Such preparations are not considered as lasting, but from the experience of the present summer we are inclined to believe that they will, ordinarily, if properly applied, last till they are appropriated by the plants, and that, it seems to us, is all one can reasonably ask.

In the Spring just as the grass was getting quite green, we applied topdressing fertilizer, and the result was a very good one. The price of hay is intended to mow. After applying it there was almost no rain at all till May time, and only on the moist portions did the fertilizers seem to pay for the application. On the dry knolls the grass dried up and was little if any better for the fertilizer, while on the good grass land the application paid well, even better than in ordinary years, because the price of hay is carried up several dollars per ton, on account of the drought. After haying the rains came, and early in August there was a second crop ready to mow, and we have observed what is very unusual, that the heaviest grass is frequently on dry knolls. This shows not only that the application of the moist land was well paid up by the first crop, but that the fertilizer spread on the dry knolls was not lost or wholly wasted, although the return could not be equal to what it would have been had there been rain enough to make the fertilizer available to the plants in the proper season for their growth.

Agricultural chemists teach us that nitrates when applied to farm lands, are liable, unless used up by plants, to change their forms, or in some way become practically unavailable as plant food. They also teach us that they are very diffusible and easily washed through the soil by heavy rains. If these statements are true, it follows that their application should be so timed, and their quantity so regulated, that the growing crop can appropriate them while they are within reach and in an available form. The conclusion then is, apply quick acting fertilizers only in such quantities as it is expected the present crop can appropriate, and not to apply them very long in advance of the growing season.

If commercial fertilizers can be so prepared and applied that there shall be no waste, but all their fertilizing elements appropriated by the crops, then we care not if it is found necessary to apply them little and often. The labor of spreading is, perhaps, somewhat greater where a ton is applied at two or three different times, but if purchased only about as fast as used, the saving of interest on investment will fully offset this item.

At present we are inclined to expect that all the first-class popular fertilizers will pay for themselves the first year, if properly used, and the season is favorable. If effects are visible in after years, it is looked upon as so much clear profit.

A vine with 112 well developed potatoes on it is a Simpson county, Ky., production.

The oldest farmers have never seen grass as green and pastures as good in November in Kentucky.

A barren county, Ky., beet measures two feet in length, twelve feet in circumference and weighs eight pounds.

A three-year-old Alderney cow in Woodford county, Kentucky, furnishes ten pounds of butter per week.

## Dried Fruit.

The exportation of dried fruit, especially apples and peaches, will exceed that of last year. This is the opinion of knowing ones. Dried fruit is one of the leading staples of Northwestern North Carolina. There are no large orchards where special attention is devoted to the growth of fruit for the sole purpose of exportation; but the few apple and peach, and plum, and apricot trees, are the surroundings of every home; and the fruit, generally taken care of by the women and children, brings in a little stray dollar, and secures many a family dependent entirely upon the salary of the husband could not be indulged in. The small orchard in this section is an institution to the masses, for besides being a matter of pride and pleasure, it is also a source of wealth.

Just as we told the people of Western North Carolina who are selling their trees, as if there was a collapse in prices imminent instead of an advance. The Northern people need the choice woods of the South and they are getting them. We say again, make haste slowly. Do not sell now; but if you will, then be sure to ask three times more than you ever asked before — *Wilmington Star*.

## 1881. Fall and Winter Stock.

We are daily receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which will be more complete than ever before, and comprises the best brands and latest styles. Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine Boots and Shoes a specialty. Lower grades of all goods in our usual variety and at low prices. Full Stock of STETSON HATS, and other grades. TRUNKS, VALISES and SACHELS, all sizes and prices. Call and see us. Sept 9, 1881. PEGRAM & CO.

## A. R. NISBET & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Confectioners, DEALERS IN Tobacco, Cigars, Musical Instruments, &c., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The best stock of Groceries, Confectioneries, Prizes, Candies, Toys, Musical Instruments, Strings, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Wooden-Ware, Paper Bags, Canned Goods, Glass Jellies, Crackers, Powder, Shot, Salt, &c., in the city, will be found at our

## Wholesale and Retail Store.

Call and see us before buying. A. R. NISBET & BRO. Nov 7, 1880.

## L. R. GRASS & CO., Druggists.

A good supply of FRESH DRUGS always on hand for the wholesale and retail trade, and at reasonable prices as any house in the South can afford.

PAINTS of all sorts, mixed and unmixed; OILS, shell grades, for lubricating and illuminating purposes. Brushes—Toilet Brushes, and also Whitewash, Paint, Blacking, &c. Particular attention given to putting up Prescriptions by an experienced Druggist. Jan. 1, 1879. L. R. GRASS & CO.

All the popular Patent Medicines are for sale by WILSON & BURWELL.

## AT RIGLER'S Candies—Both Plain and Fancy.

We claim that we have as good if not better than any other in the city. If not lower than you can buy the same in the city.

## FRUITS.

Nuts, Raisins, Citron and Currants, and Seedless Raisins. The best assortment of Plain and Fancy Crackers ever brought to the city. CANNED GOODS of all descriptions. Here is the place to buy your Cakes, BREAD, and we make a specialty of Cakes. Come and see us. Respectfully, D. M. RIGLER.

## REMOVAL TO THE NEW STORE.

We have now removed to the large double Store-room, on College street, directly opposite to our old stand, and will be glad to see all our old customers, and to give notice to make many new ones. This store has been specially fitted up with new, strong floors. A large Elevator and many other improvements, making it one of the best arranged houses in the city to display our goods. We will continue to keep in stock,

## Implement of Various Kinds.

Steel, cast and rolled Chilled turning Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Grain Drills, Feed Cakes, Churns, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Rakes, &c. Headquarters in the State for the celebrated unrivaled

## TENNESSEE WAGON.

A full line of CASH SEEDS—Rust Proof Wheat and Oats, Rye, &c.

We store cotton and handle goods on commission, and guarantee prompt sales and correct returns on all consignments. J. G. SHANNONHOUSE, Agent, Charlotte Co-Operative Association, Oct. 14, 1881.

## The Trader's National Bank, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICERS—Robt. I. McDowell, President; Philip Schiff, Vice-President; J. H. Ross, Cashier; E. F. Young, Teller. Directors—Robt. I. McDowell, Philip Schiff, John W. Wadsworth, D. F. Cannon, John E. Brown, W. M. Shippey and V. C. Johnson. Jan. 1, 1881.

## First National Bank of Charlotte, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Paid up Capital \$400,000.

OFFICERS—R. Y. McAden, President, M. P. Pegram, Cashier, John F. Orr, Teller, A. Graham, Clerk. BOARD OF DIRECTORS—R. Y. McAden, J. L. Brown, Wm R Myers, R M Oates, S D Alexander, S A Cohen, R Barringer.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities. Jan. 1, 1881.

## WOMAN.

### Her Health and Life

Depend upon the regularity of her menstrual functions than on any or all causes combined. Actual or a living death is the inevitable result of derangement of a function which makes woman what she is in every respect, and especially in her mental and bodily constitution. Hence, immediate relief from such derangements is the only safeguard against wreck and ruin. In all cases of suppression, delay, or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradford's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centers, improving the blood, and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a scientific prescription, and the most intelligent physicians use it.

Prepared by Dr. J. Bradford, Atlanta, Ga. Price: trial size, 75 cents; large size, \$1.50. For sale by all druggists. Oct. 14, 1881.

## NEW GOODS.

Our stock is complete in every department. We invite attention to our new styles of

## Clothing—Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, &c.

Of which we have made a specialty. Also, a large variety of CARPETS and BLANKETS.

Call and you will find prices to suit the times. ELIAS & COHEN. Sept 2, 1881.

## Attention Farmers!

Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed Outters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style adjustable Iron Foot Plow Stocks, a great improvement on those sold in this market last season.

We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plows, Clevises, Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Hoe Saws, Cross Rods, &c., which we can and will sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can possibly afford to make them. Jan. 1, 1881. KYLE & HAMMOND.

## Fancy and Heavy Groceries.

Brothers, Henderson & McGinnis, Opposite the old Charlotte Hotel.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have an elegant assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Of all sorts, to which they invite attention. The "Minnesota" and other fine brands of Flour, as well as common brands. Cigars and Tobacco of all grades, and Lorillard's Snuff in bladders of from 1 to 5 pounds—best article. Give us a call in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.

J. L. BROTHERS, E. T. HENDERSON, E. D. MCGINNIS. Feb. 25, 1881.

## Gone North.

Our Mr. BARUCH has gone North for

## SECOND STOCK

And Holiday Novelties. Call and examine our new Stock.

WITKOWSKY & BARUCH. Nov. 25, 1881.

## Z. R. VANCE, W. H. BAILEY, VANCE & BAILEY, Attorneys and Counsellors.

Practices in Supreme Court of United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan, and Davidson. Office Square two doors east of independent Square. Nov 17-18

## A Perfect Corset at Last.

After spending over twelve thousand dollars in experiments, Dr. Warner has perfected a material for boning Corsets called

## Coraline.

Which is vastly superior to horn or whalebone. ITS ADVANTAGES ARE: First—It cannot be broken. A reward of \$5 will be paid for every Corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months' ordinary wear. Second—It is more pliable than whalebone and adapts itself more readily to the movements of the body. Third—It is not affected by cold, heat or moisture. Fourth—It is the cheapest and most serviceable Corset ever made.

The Coraline Corset is made throughout of superior materials, and is warranted in every respect. If not found entirely satisfactory, the purchase money will be refunded. Ask for Dr. Warner's Almond Corset, with extension front. Unequaled for beauty, elegance and style. And Dr. Warner's Nursing Corset, the only perfect Nursing Corset in the market. Ask for Dr. Warner's Cross-Boned Hip Corset. We have the exclusive sale in this market of the above Corsets, and will be pleased to have the trade inspect them. T. L. SEIGLE & CO. June 10, 1881.

## FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Agency, Established in 1854.

Now Representing ROYAL, LANCASTER, and "Insurance Company of North America." "Lynchburg," "Georgia Home," "Hutcheon."

## E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON, Agents.

Office corner of College and 4th Streets, Oct. 1, 1880. Charlotte, N. C.

## NOTICE.

The Rudisill Gold Mine having been leased to Messrs. J. D. STEWART and EDWARD McDOWELL, the undersigned deem it proper, as on the occasion of the former lease, to give notice to the public that no one is authorized to contract debts on account of the Rudisill Gold Mining Company, and that no debt contracted in the name of or on account of that Company will be valid unless specially authorized by the undersigned. R. M. MILLER, President, JAMES H. CARSON, Treasurer, J. W. WADSWORTH, Share Holder. Charlotte, N. C., June 3, 1881. 6m

## China, Glass and Crockery, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Just received a New Stock of China, Glass and Crockery, White and Gold Band China, Tea Sets, Flowered Rustic Tea Sets, and a general assortment of household goods, knives and forks, Silver Plated Castors, Teas and Table Spoons, Butter Knives, a general assortment of Lamps, Japanese Tin Chamber Sets, Bird Cages for Mocking Fall delivery. I expect to surpass the surrounding country. Those who wish to get their orders at low prices will do well to hold their orders until I come round. These I may fail to see will save money by sending their orders to me at Davidson College. Jan 7 T W SPARROW.

## Turkeys, Geese,

Cranberries, Cabbage, Chestnuts, Turnips and Honey, at S. M. HOWELL'S. Nov. 18, 1881.

## TAILORING.

John Vogel, Practical Tailor,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel. January 1, 1881.

## Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Charlotte, N. C., October 13th, 1881. On and after Monday, October 17th, 1881, the following schedule will be run over this road:

## GOING NORTH.

Leave Charlotte, 4:15 p. m.  
Leave Davidson College, 5:30 p. m.  
Leave Mooreville, 6:30 p. m.  
Arrive at Statesville, 7:45 p. m.

## GOING SOUTH.

Leave Statesville, 6:30 a. m.  
Leave Mooreville, 7:44 a. m.  
Leave Davidson College, 8:54 a. m.  
Arrive at Charlotte, 10:00 a. m.

J. J. GORMLEY, Sup't. Oct. 28, 1881.

## North Carolina Railroad.

[Charlotte, Goldsboro and Richmond.]

## TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date, Nov 20, '81.	No. 51 daily	No. 55 daily	No. 53 daily
Lv. Charlotte,	4:05 a. m.	6:15 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
" A. L. depot	"	"	"
" Salisbury	4:11 a. m.	6:20 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
" Greensboro	5:56 a. m.	7:50 a. m.	6:07 p. m.
" Greensboro	8:03 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	7:57 p. m.
" Greensboro	8:25 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	8:18 p. m.
" Raleigh	1:40 p. m.	"	"
" Raleigh	1:45 p. m.	"	"
" Goldsboro	4:00 p. m.	"	"
" Richmond	8:25 p. m.	"	"
" Danville	10:21 a. m.	11:31 a. m.	"
" Danville	10:27 a. m.	11:33 a. m.	"
" Salisbury	10:28 a. m.	11:34 a. m.	7:25 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:30 a. m.	11:36 a. m.	7:27 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:32 a. m.	11:38 a. m.	7:29 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:34 a. m.	11:40 a. m.	7:31 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:36 a. m.	11:42 a. m.	7:33 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:38 a. m.	11:44 a. m.	7:35 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:40 a. m.	11:46 a. m.	7:37 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:42 a. m.	11:48 a. m.	7:39 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:44 a. m.	11:50 a. m.	7:41 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:46 a. m.	11:52 a. m.	7:43 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:48 a. m.	11:54 a. m.	7:45 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:50 a. m.	11:56 a. m.	7:47 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:52 a. m.	11:58 a. m.	7:49 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:54 a. m.	12:00 a. m.	7:51 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:56 a. m.	12:02 a. m.	7:53 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:58 a. m.	12:04 a. m.	7:55 p. m.
" Salisbury	10:59 a. m.	12:05 a. m.	7:56 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:00 a. m.	12:06 a. m.	7:57 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:01 a. m.	12:07 a. m.	7:58 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:02 a. m.	12:08 a. m.	7:59 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:03 a. m.	12:09 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:04 a. m.	12:10 a. m.	8:01 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:05 a. m.	12:11 a. m.	8:02 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:06 a. m.	12:12 a. m.	8:03 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:07 a. m.	12:13 a. m.	8:04 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:08 a. m.	12:14 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:09 a. m.	12:15 a. m.	8:06 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:10 a. m.	12:16 a. m.	8:07 p. m.
" Salisbury	11:11 a. m.	12:17 a. m.	8:08 p. m.